

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Monday, Feb. 7, 1831.

Mr. Brown, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Sugar; which was twice read and referred to the committee on Manufactures.

The resolution of Mr. Grundy, restricting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to the causes of their removal, was then taken up; and Mr. Holmes having concluded his remarks in opposition to the resolution, was followed by Mr. Grundy, who argued in its support until three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the duty on alum salt, which he prefaced with a speech, containing various facts and arguments in support of the measure; but before any question was taken as to granting leave, a question of order arose whether this bill could be consistently introduced, there being already a bill on the table for repealing the duties on a number of articles, among which was that of salt. This question was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Hayne, laid over for consideration.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was read twice, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Sanford, Frelinghuysen, Bell, and Iredell.

The Senate resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Grundy, relative to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department; but, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, it was laid on the table, in consequence of the lateness of the hour.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Vice President presented the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Diff Green was elected printer to the Senate for the next Congress, on the fourth ballot.

Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate both before and after the election of printer at considerable length, on his resolution directing the Committee on the present state of the Post Office Department, not to examine persons dismissed from that Office, with a view of ascertaining the reasons of their dismissal.

He was followed by Mr. Hendricks, and after some explanation by Mr. Grundy.

Mr. Clayton took the floor and spoke about two hours, against the resolution, which he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Poindeux asked leave to introduce a bill of which he had given notice, and which he prefaced with remarks at some length. He then presented a bill concerning Martha Randolph, the daughter and surviving child of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, which was read a first and second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Poindeux, Bell, Webster, Tyler and Hayne.

The Senate then took up Mr. Grundy's resolution, concerning the examination of witnesses as to the causes of their removal from office.

Mr. Clayton concluded his speech against the resolution.

Mr. Benton made a few observations against the propriety and order of the whole inquiry. Mr. Woodbury commenced a speech in support of the resolution, but before he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 11.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was reported with an amendment, striking out the words "for public services, losses and sacrifices."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from calling before them the persons who have been dismissed from office, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or causes of their removal. Mr. Woodbury, who had the floor, then resumed his argument in favor of the resolution, and concluded at about two o'clock. Messrs. Sprague, Livingston, and Holmes, subsequently addressed the Senate. Mr. Livingston offered as an amendment, a substitute for part of the resolution, requiring that the committee should not make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies. Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, for about half an hour, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Feb. 7.

A more than usual number of petitions were presented; among the latter

of which was one submitted by Mr. Coleman, from Kentucky, soliciting the loan, free of interest, of \$80,000 for the use of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company.

After the transaction of some further business of a private nature, Mr. Mallory moved that the report of the committee on Manufactures, accompanying the bill to repeal so much of the act passed last session, as reduced the duty on salt from 10 to 15 cents per bushel, after the first of January last, be printed. Mr. Carson objected to the motion. Mr. Chilton also objected to the printing of this report, and trusted that the motion to print the report might sleep forever with the bill which accompanied it—on the table. The motion to lay on the table was rejected, however, on a division by yeas and nays by a vote of yeas 80, nays 100, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the discussion of the general appropriation bill; the question being on the motion of Mr. Stanberry to strike out the item for the payment of the salary of the United States Minister to Russia, Mr. Burges concluded his remarks, and was replied to by Mr. Cambreleng; when, at nearly five o'clock, an adjournment took place.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

A number of bills from the Senate were received and acted upon; subsequently to which the Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which, on motion of Mr. McCoy, was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also announced the receipt of a communication from the War Department, on the subject of the United States' Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, at the motion of Mr. Drayton.

The general appropriation bill was taken up; and the amendment of Mr. Stanberry to expunge the item of \$9,000 for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Russia, was again considered and debated by Messrs. Alexander, Pearce, Blair, of S. Carolina, Fwight, Storrs, of N. York, Carson, Stanberry, Buchanan, and Bates.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The bill for the better encouragement of the culture of the vine and olive, was read a third time and passed; as also were various other bills from the Senate. The bill making appropriations for the service of the Government for the year 1831, was next taken up; the question being upon the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of \$9,000 for the salary of the Minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed, without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays, of 115 to 3.

Mr. Buchanan rose, and said that he was about to ask a favor of the House, which would probably be the last he should ever ask of it. It was to indulge him so much as to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. He had the bill in charge for two years, and during all that time the parties interested had, with excited feelings, been looking for its passage. After a few other remarks, in which Mr. B. made a feeling appeal to the House, in favor of taking up the bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dwight in the Chair, and took up the bill.

Mr. Buchanan submitted an additional section, appropriating \$5,000 to carry the provisions of the act into effect, which was agreed to. The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

A bill declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment.

The bill to authorize the construction of a lateral road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road within the District of Columbia, was, in an amended form, ordered to be read a third time.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. White, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of Naval Hospitals at Charlestown, (Mass.) Brooklyn, and Pensacola, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lerompte gave notice that he should on Tuesday, move the House to take up the resolution offered by him, in relation to the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the House, by a vote of 102 to 82, took up the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Commodore Decatur, and went into Committee upon it, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair. It was debated till five o'clock, by Messrs. Potter, Storrs, McDuffie, Hoffman, Craig, Carson, Whittlesey, Barringer, Miller, Sutherland, Doddridge, Chilton, Crockett, and Polk. Various amendments were proposed; after which the committee amendments were concurred in, but on a final vote, a motion was rejected;

—It was renewed, and a further discussion ensued; but the previous question being called for and seconded, the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to order the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, by vote of 89 to 81. Mr. Doddridge subsequently moved the reconsideration of the vote; but before it was acted upon, an adjournment took place, at nearly 6 o'clock.

BY MAIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.
FROM MEXICO.

By the brig Gen. Victoria, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we learn that the government troops had gained a partial victory over the insurgents of the south. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated January 15th, says:—Every thing is tranquil here. In the South, Gen. Guerrero is making some disturbance; but news had been received of his being totally defeated. Congress is composed of men who have the welfare of the country at heart, and it is confidently expected that in consequence of their proceedings, trade will improve.

The executive authority has proposed for the approbation of Congress a plan of amnesty, which the journal under its patronage speaks of as an act of great tolerance and benignity; but which, in reality, is only designed to excite division in the ranks of the opposing army, by means of which they hope to rid themselves of certain leaders whose influence will always be dreaded by the existing government. Finally it was proposed, among other things, not only to extend a pardon, but to retain in their places, with their pensions, emoluments, &c. all soldiers and officers to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, inclusive, who have taken part in the revolt, provided they lay down their arms and place themselves at the disposal of the government within a limited period; whilst above that grade, the revolted officers have nothing but death to hope for if they persist, and exile from the country for six years in case they shall surrender. The merits of such a proposition will be appreciated without comment.

In his speech at the opening of the session, the Vice-President announces to the two Houses, that he will shortly submit to them a treaty of amity and commerce, which has been concluded with the United States.

His Excellency further adds, that the national debt, far from having increased during the last year, as was apprehended, had actually been reduced more than \$1,500,000.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.

SNOW STORM.—We were visited yesterday with a fall of snow, which commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning, and terminated about 2 in the afternoon. The flakes fell very heavily for a short time, but rain soon succeeded, the streets this morning exhibit but few vestiges of so uncommon a phenomenon in our climate.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

BURNING OF FORT DELAWARE.

The Delaware City Courier informs that all the combustible part of Fort Delaware was consumed by the fire of Tuesday night, which is said to have been caused by a stove-pipe, passing through the roof of Lt. Tuttle's quarters. It is added that the quarters of the soldiers and officers, except those of the commander and the engineers, with much clothing, provision, and furniture have been destroyed; and that the work is now but the skeleton of a fortification. The public loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Some kegs of powder exploded, and the report was heard at Chester.

The following account is derived from an official report to Major General Scott.

On evening of the 8th inst. a fire broke out at Fort Delaware, from some unknown cause, and destroyed the wood work entirely of the Fort. The Quarter Master's stores, ordnance stores, and provisions, belonging to the troops were consumed. The fire was still raging on the morning of the 10th. The command has been removed to Delaware City, the inhabitants of which (says a letter received from an officer) displayed a generous and active hospitality in relieving us under our present distressing situation.

Fort Delaware is situated on Pea Patch Island, an island of recent formation in the river Delaware, and has been usually garrisoned with two companies of artillery.

February 15.

The following from the Wilmington Journal of Friday last, is probably the most correct account that has reached this city of the explosion at Fort Delaware:

On Tuesday evening last, this extensive and important fortress was burnt to the ground—nothing, we understand, remains but the naked stone walls. Of the origin of the fire, we have not heard; nor indeed have we learned any particulars—the communication between the main land and island on which the fort is situated, (called the Pea Patch,) being so greatly obstructed by the floating ice, that we have neither seen nor heard of

any person who has yet been able to visit the scene of destruction. What we have stated above as to the extent of the injury, is principally matter of inference derived from the tremendous aspect which the conflagration presented to those who were unable to do more than look upon its ravages. The distance from this place to Fort Delaware is about eleven miles in a direct line, and the spectacle which the fire presented to the view of our citizens was at some time alarming and magnificent. It was first observed about 11 o'clock—a little before 12 our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a loud report attended by a concussion which was sensibly felt throughout the town.

With the exception of the dwelling house of Maj. Pierce the Commander, which is situated in the centre, every part of the fort is destroyed, except the stone work. The damage is estimated at \$150,000. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is not ascertained; though some reports are in circulation upon that point, indicating that it was not the result of accident. They are, however, vague and uncertain.

February 16.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Gazette states on the authority of a passenger in the schooner Ned, in 20 days from Rio Salado, that Gen. Jose Lamar, ex-President of Peru, died at Cartago, Central America, on the 15th of November last. He was a man of fine acquirements, and served under Wellington in all his campaigns on the peninsula.

Traquility prevailed in Central America. The greatest exertions were making by Morazan and the new administration for the consolidation of the Government.

A war was anticipated between Bolivia and Peru; a late letter from Lima stated that there was no hope of avoiding a collision between the two Powers.

The Congress of Central America had a new tariff in preparation, which would increase the duties on American goods especially, from twenty to twenty five per cent.

There had been a most tremendous tornado in the Province of Nicaragua. Every thing was destroyed, and the earth was swept entirely bare. For a square of twenty six miles not even a blade of grass was left standing. The amount of loss is estimated at from four to five millions of dollars.

FIRE.—A fire broke about half past 12 o'clock last night in the new brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets. The flames were first discovered near the rear door—they soon ascended to the pulpit, and thence to the roof, which was in an entire blaze before the engines arrived, and was destroyed, with the whole combustible part of the interior of the edifice.

COLD WEATHER.—A letter from New-Orleans, dated Jan. 22d, received at New-York, says:—

Since my residence in New-Orleans I have never experienced such a long continued spell of cold weather—ice has lain in our streets for ten days without melting. A friend told me yesterday, that he had been informed by a gentleman of his acquaintance, that the Bayou St. John was frozen over, that they were obliged to cut through the ice a passage for the boats. Our Orange, Lime and Lemon trees are all, we fear, entirely destroyed. The trees yielded abundantly last fall, for the first time since 1822, when we lost them all by the frost on the night of the 24th February—it will take 10 years to reanimate them.

The weather had been very cold in Opelousas, which continued on the 14th of January. There had been three weeks of continued frost, which had never occurred before in that part of the United States. The orange trees had been destroyed in the Parishes, as well as a vast quantity of sugar cane, and great fears were entertained for the cattle of the prairies, there being but little shelter for them.

Machinery.—No improvements can possibly be made which shall not be immediately injurious to somebody. Printing ruined the copyists, and the Turks, to protect their interests, prohibited it. Vaccination was deeply injurious to medical men. Steamboats interfere with our coasters and packets; and if the vacuum-engines should be made perfect, they will in their turn, deteriorate the value of the existing steamboats. But would not every legislator be hooted from his post, who should on these grounds, have prohibited or restricted printing, vaccination or steamboats? Will the proprietors of coal mines be heard if they pray that Mr. Perkins be restricted from making any improvements in the steam engine which shall diminish the consumption of coals? And in what does the substitution of a foreign for a domestic commodity differ from the substitution of one domestic commodity for another?—Mr. Senior on the Theory of Wealth.

Dr. Fansher, of Connecticut, says, that after twenty-eight years experience, during which he has vaccinated 97,000 people, he has put many hundreds of them to the test of the small pox infection, without being able to produce a single symptom of that terrible disease.

The Mercury. NEWPORT, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 10 1831

CONGRESS.
The Session of the present Congress will close on Thursday week.—None of the Appropriation Bills, and very few of the public acts have as yet passed both Houses.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—This Convention met at Providence on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for the office of Governor in place of J. B. Francis, Esq. declined. James F. Simmons was appointed Chairman, and C. E. Robbins, Secretary.—On motion, LEMUEL H. ARNOLD, of Providence, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor.

A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Arnold; who, by letter, informed the Convention, that he accepted of the nomination.

Dexter Thurber, of Providence, declined the nomination as 8th Senator, and Dexter Arnold, of Warwick, was nominated for the vacancy.

After passing some resolutions, the Convention adjourned.

THE DEATH OF GEN. BOLIVAR.

In our last paper, we gave the first information of the death of this distinguished Patriot and Soldier, received here by the arrival from Carthagea.—The following official documents are translated from the Carthagea Gazette of Dec. 26th, announcing to the Army, and the People, the decease of their Friend and Liberator.

BY DON JUAN FRANCIS MARTIN.

Prefect of the Department, &c.

CITIZENS OF MADEIRA!—Penetrated with the greatest grief, I am overwhelmed with sorrow. The Father of our Country is no more! The public calamities, and the ingratitude of his enemies, have brought him to an untimely grave on the 17th inst. at 6 P. M. His end has been hastened by his heroic sacrifices for his country, and the tears of his friends attest the sincerity of their grief for the loss of a hero, whose name must be forever embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.

CITIZENS.—The Liberator has been devoted to you to the latest period of his existence. Hear his voice, and respect his decrees, which, should we violate, the national ruin must be the inevitable result, and the independence of Colombia will die with the hero who gave her liberty.

CITIZENS.—The Liberator has left forever. We must be unanimous, and go hand in hand for the good of the Union, and secure what he has already achieved for us—obeying the actual Government, in order to liberate us from anarchy, and our conduct will correspond with the Liberator's desires. Remain firmly united together, and swear on his grave to follow up the dictates which his inspired mind laid down for the good of his country, and by this means will we honor his memory and discharge a heavy debt of gratitude.

JUAN DE FRANCISCO DE MARTIN.

Carthagea, Dec. 21 1830.

The following is the last decree issued by Bolivar, and alluded to by General Martin:—

The Liberator, to the Citizens of Colombia.

You have aided me in concentrating my forces to cherish liberty where tyranny had fixed its abode. I have successfully, and disinterestedly exerted my best energies for your welfare. I have even abandoned my fortune, and my personal tranquility in your cause. My enemies abuse your credulity, and endeavor to destroy my reputation by questioning my love of liberty; and, fellow citizens, I grieve to say it, that I am the victim of my persecutors, who have now conducted me almost to my grave; but I pardon them.

My affection for my country will not permit me to sanction any extraordinary funeral obsequies. My last desire, and my last hope is—to see the consolidation of my beloved country. Let all unite for the good of the union—let the people confide in the actual government, to save them from anarchy; let the priests offer up their orisons to Heaven, and the soldier regard his sword as the best guarantee for preserving the institutions of his country.

COLUMBIANS—I leave you—but my last prayers are offered up for the tranquility of Colombia—and if my death will contribute to this desirable end, by a discontinuance of party feeling, and consolidate the union, I shall descend with feelings of contentment into the tomb, which will soon be prepared for me.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Signed at the Camp of Hacienda, near Santa Martha, 15th Dec. 1830.

The following General Order was issued at Carthagea on the 12th ult. by the Military Commandant.

SOLDIERS.—The sun of Colombia is set. His bright rays have ceased to shine on this part of the globe.—The father of his country—the illustrious

...is no more, and a century of turning will not be sufficient to show love, our gratitude, and our attachment.

SOLDIERS.—You well know what Cuba has lost in her Liberator—her father—a faithful soldier—a wise negotiator—and the best protector of humanity.

LEADERS.—Our Liberator trusted in true patriotism, in your virtues, all as the affection you voluntarily shed towards his person.

CRIMINALS.—It is not possible to mislead the cause of his death, and country will appreciate your submission to the existing Government; as a son of your attachment to your late chief, I shall attend to his last desires, shall be the first to show my submission to the last mandate of the benevolent of Colombia.

IGNACIA DELUQUE.
Santiago, Dec. 21, 1830.

THE ECLIPSE.—This event took place on Saturday last, at the precise time predicted by our astronomers.—The day was perfectly clear, and not a cloud intervened to prevent its progress from being watched to its commencement, to its greatest obscuration, and end. It was not so dark as calculations led many persons to believe would be the case, the sun being at no time obscured, the light resembling that which is seen at the close of a brilliant day.—The eastward of the Sun, was distinctly visible, but no fixed stars. The thermometer about 5 degrees during the continuance of the eclipse.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—By our Congressional Journal it will be seen, that on Thursday, the 9th inst. Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made a long and elaborate report, in the House, in opposition to the report taken in the President's message on power of the General Government to promote Internal Improvements; the Resolution concludes with the following resolution:—Resolved, That it is expedient that the General Government should continue to promote Internal Improvements, by direct appropriations of money, or by subscription for stock in companies incorporated in respective states.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Saturday last, Feb. 12th, were principally occupied with Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to Post-Office enquiry. Mr. Holmes occupied the floor in answer to Mr. Wood, when the Senate adjourned.

On business of importance was transacted in the House, as it was one of the devoted to private bills.

APPROPRIATION BILL.—In the House, on the 9th inst. the motion of Mr. Stanley, to strike out the salary and outfit of Randolph, as Minister to Russia, was carried by a vote of 112 to 70, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 157 to 3, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

FOREIGN NEWS.
An arrival at Halifax, from England, on papers to the 6th of January, two later than those at New-York, have received. A London paper of the 6th inst. states, that all was tranquil at the last accounts from that capital.

Gray had submitted a system of Parliamentary Reform to the King, and it had received the royal approbation. A dissolution of Parliament was expected.

ENGLAND.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Monday last, makes the following observations on the late disturbances in England:—

It seems to be the expectation of persons, that the present disturbed state of England, is the precursor not of insurrection, but of a revolution in that Kingdom. That the people of Britain are heavily burdened by the immense weight of their national debt, and the taxes to which that debt has given rise, in addition to the vast sums required for the support of the government, is an undoubted truth; and no nation on the globe could have supported their system for such a length of time.

But though their difficulties are great, we do not look for a revolution in that country at the present time.—No riots, and even insurrections may arise, and a good deal of mischief may be done, even beyond that which has already taken place. But many of those who are engaged in burning hay-stacks, destroying machinery, have been signed before the courts, and have been tried, and convicted, and have been punished according to law for their offences. The fact that the laws are executed shews that the arm of government is firm and energetic.

In addition to this, it is to be considered, that the immense amount of property and wealth in the nation, must be the side of the government. To this may be still added the intelligence of the country. There always has been, and there probably always will be, a struggle in Great Britain, between the great political parties into which the nation is divided—the Whigs and the Tories. The latter have held the government, almost exclusively, for a long time

until the late change in the administration. Now the former, who have always professed to be in favour of reformation and reform, and for lightening the public burdens, are in power. The public expectation will of course be directed to this administration, from whom they anticipate relief, and a more liberal and popular system. This very expectation will have a tendency to allay uneasiness, and prevent violence, if any persons should be disposed to proceed to that length. For these, and many other reasons notwithstanding all the unfavorable symptoms in the affairs of Great Britain, we are not convinced that they are at present in danger of a revolution."

In the third week of December last, all the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian refugees in Paris, received peremptory orders from the government to withdraw from that capital, to five of the departments which were specified. The *Messenger des Chambres*, of the 19th, assigns as the motives to this severe measure, "the dearth of provisions at Paris, and considerations regarding public order." The governments of Spain, Italy and Portugal had, in fact, made representation against the revolutionary designs and plots of the refugees thus assembled in Paris.

MR. CROSBY.—The Salem Gazette of this morning contains a Report of the examination of Samuel Neely, apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of Crosby on the Salem Turnpike. No evidence appearing against the Prisoner, and Mr. Crosby not swearing to his identity with one of the men who robbed him, he was discharged.

U. S. S. SARA.—By the Henty Thompson, arrived at Charleston from Port Mahon, we learn that the *Java*, Constellation and Boston, were at Port Mahon on the 1st of December. The *Fairfield*, for Marseilles, and Ontario, for Smyrna, sailed about the 26th of November. On the 12th of December, off Cape Palos, the H. T. passed, the ship *Brandywine*, bound for Mahon. The *Concord*, left Gibraltar for Mahon, about the 10th of December.

In the case of Commodore Creighton, the evidence for and against the accused closed on Wednesday. The defence was to be read before the court on Monday, between ten and three o'clock.—The Court sits at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The Firemen of New York gave a splendid subscription Ball on St. Valentine's Eve, at the Bowery Theatre.—The surplus funds beyond the necessary expenses, were to be appropriated to the relief of the destitute widows and orphans of the deceased members.

ITEMS OF NEWS.
At a Convention of the Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at Boston on Thursday evening, HENRY CLAY was nominated for President of the U. States.

Of 992 adults who were admitted into the Baltimore Almshouse the last year, 944 were ascertained to be habitually intemperate.

Commodore Sinclair died at Norfolk on the 9th inst. and was buried on the 9th with the honors of war.

It is now about one month since any mails have passed to or from Nantucket. The latest dates from Nantucket are of the 15th ult. only ten days later than those from Liverpool.

The U. S. Gazette, in allusion to the meetings of Tailorers at New York, advises them at the best way of bettering their condition, "to invite the Tailors and a Justice of the Peace."

THE RELIEF SOCIETY acknowledge with gratitude the very liberal Collection, made by the Rev. Mr. BRECKEN'S Society, on Sunday afternoon last, in aid of their funds for the relief of the destitute.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 14. (Reported for the Boston Patriot.)
At Market this day, 546 Cattle, and nearly all of which were Beef; 731 Sheep, and 340 Swine.

Prices of Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on this Cattle.—We shall quote from \$3 84 to 4 75.—We noticed several yoke of prime Cattle taken at \$5, and one or two yoke at \$5 25.

Traveling Cattle.—Mess \$3 75 a 3 84, No. 1, \$3 26 a 3 33.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at \$5, one at 4 34, one at 3 84, one at 3 50, and one at \$3. *None.*—Rather dull, no sales of consequence effected.

Prices of Wool. at Boston, Feb. 14.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 6 1/2 a 7; counts per lb.; American full blood washed wool, 65 to 62 cts.; do 3-4 do, 50 to 55; 1-2 do, 45 to 50; 1-4 do, 40 to 41; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 58; 1st sort, 45 to 50; 2d do, 40 to 44; do none; spinning 40 to 45; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

Wool.—There has been considerable demand for the article during the week, and sales of it have been made at some advance on recent prices; about 10,000 lbs. selected full blooded and part Saxony fleeces, have been sold at 70 a 76 cts. mo. cr. Two lots containing 15,000 lbs. grade, averaging 3-4 blooded Merinos, have been taken at 58c. 6 mos. Full blooded Merinos remain without any alteration on prices.—The principal transaction which has come to our knowledge, is the sale of a lot of 6000 lbs. fair Lambs at 60c. each.

FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn from a correspondent at Washington, that Congress transacted but little business on Saturday. While a majority were at the windows, viewing the eclipse, the remainder took an opportunity to adjourn.

SLEIGHING IN CHARLESTON.—A snow storm commenced at Charleston on the 7th inst. The Courier of the 8th says:—
"There has not been so great a fall of snow in this city for many years.—For some time the snow fell very fast, and in uncommon large flakes. There were several attempts to start sleighs, but as far as our observation extended, the hasty manner in which they were got up, admitted of but poor apologies for the stylish vehicles of more northern climes. In all parts of the town, the boys, grown as well as half grown, were pelting each other with snow balls."

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.—We are happy to observe that a bill, subjecting to a penalty any person who should instruct free negroes in the rudiments of learning, or even of revelation, has been rejected by the House of Delegates in Virginia. The subject gave rise to an animated debate.

DIED.
In this Town on Thursday last, Mrs. Ellen Brown, widow of Jeremiah Brown, Esq. of South-Kingsdown, in the 78th year of her age. Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, aged 87 years. On Sunday last, (at the Asylum) Mrs. Abigail Gardner, widow of Capt. Joseph Gardner, aged 84 years. On Tuesday last, at the Marine Hospital, Mr. Joseph Laborn, seaman, aged 24 years.—He was a native of Bermuda, but for several years has resided at Rochester, (Mass.)

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
FEBRUARY.				
19 Saturday,	6 36	5 24	1 35	0 16
20 Sunday,	6 35	5 23	2 32	1 23
21 Monday,	6 34	5 26	3 20	2 28
22 Tuesday,	6 33	5 27	4 30	3 27
23 Wednesday,	6 32	5 28	5 22	4 20
24 Thursday,	6 31	5 29	6 14	5 9
25 Friday,	6 30	5 30	7 6	5 49

Moon's First Quarter 19th day, 10h. 14 min. in the Morning.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.
Saturday, Feb. 12.—Ship Benjamin Rush Young, of Warren, 7 days from Savannah for Providence.
Brig Iris, Harding, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) 22 days from New-Orleans for Providence.
Feb. 8th, lat. 35 50, long. 73, spoke sch'r Amaranth of Walboro' Me. 4 days from New-York for Charleston, had lost his foremast and bowsprit, sails, &c. 2 days before in a gale, wanted no assistance.—Yesterday, off Long-Island, spoke Brig Enterprise of Philadelphia, 25 days from Port-au-Prince for New-York.
Sch'r George & Mary, Gibbs, 8 days from Charleston for Providence.
Tuesday, Feb. 15.—Brig Cherokee, Moody, 34 days from Passaic, (via Vineyard,) for New-York.
Brig Exchange, Mariner, 26 days from New-Orleans, for New-York.
Sch'r Success, Rogers, 16 days from Boston for New-York.
Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Brig Paul Jones, Ward, 30 days from New-Orleans bound to New-Haven.—Feb. 9th, in lat. 40, long. 69, fell in with the Sch'r Wm. Penn. Wing, from Philadelphia for Boston, with 4 feet water in the hold, and took from her Capt. Wing and the crew.—The Wm. Penn. sailed from Philadelphia for Boston on the 27th Dec.; put into the Vineyard, and sailed again Jan. 14th; next day was blown off in a severe gale, and after being at sea 22 days, was fallen in with by Capt. Ward, and the Capt. and crew taken off the Sch'r being a complete wreck.—Capt. Wing spoke on 25th Jan. lat. 37, long. 68, Sch'r President, Wood, from Alexandria for Providence, having been blown off from Block-Island 20 days before in a gale, with the loss of foremast, &c.; Feb. 7th, lat. 40, long. 69, Brig Coral, of Fairfield, Conn. from Charleston for New-York.
Sch'r Caliban, Allen, 24 days from Havana for Bristol.
Thursday, Feb. 17.—Sch'r Empire, Hart, forty-five days from Wilmington, N. C. bound to New-York, in distress—having experienced a succession of gales since the 14th Jan.; lost both topmasts, yards, jib boom, mast, sails, &c. and 40 hhls. Molasses off the deck; 4 of the crew are also unfit for duty, from constant exposure to the weather.—Feb. 7th, lat. 30 11, long. 66, spoke Brig Calet, Glover, of Gloucester, 48 hours from Boston for the West-Indies, and obtained a supply of provisions; Feb. 15th lat. 40 30, long. 67, spoke Brig Mary Jane, Barnes, 45 hours from Portland for the West-Indies.
Brig Ring States, Cadby, 18 days from Havana bound to Providence.—Left there, Jan. 29th, Ship Elbe, Starbuck, waiting for: Charlotte, Church, for Bristol, in a few days; New-York, Vaughan, for New-Orleans; Brig Cameo, Sawyer, for St. Mary, Hatch, and Clypham, Cobb, for Providence, soon; sch'r Clifton, Chapman, for this port. next day.—Feb. 8th, spoke ship Shaw, 11 days from Mobile for Liverpool; Feb. 14th, lat. 39 30, long. 69, ship Andrew Scott, 2 days from Portland for Havana; same day, brig Margaret, from New-Orleans for Boston.
Friday, Feb. 18.—Ship Mentor, Butler, of New-London, from the Indian Ocean, and 65 days from the Tristine Islands, with 3000 hhls. whale, and 400 sperm Oil, and 28,000 lbs. bone; having experienced severe weather, and been 18 days on the Coast.—Spoke, and heard from the following vessels:—Nov. 24, Ship Herald, Rempton, of New-Beidford, with 6 whales and 70 hhls. sperm; Java, Adams, of Fairhaven, 11 whales; 10th, Hercules, Smith, do. 1400 hhls.; 11th, Martha, 2d, Russell, of New-Beidford, 100 hhls. sperm; Hibernia, Pearce, of do. 2 whales; 12th, Corn. Decatur, Howland, do. 6 whales & 160 hhls. sperm; 24th, Alex. Mansfield, Bennett, of Hudson, 1300 w. & 50 sperm; Wabash, Butler, of New-London, 900 w. & 60 sperm; 25th, Neptune, Post, of Sag Harbor, 8 whales; 29th, Nimrod, Halsey, do. 1000 hhls.; Dec. 1st, Massachusetts, Smith, of Havre, 4 whales; Hope, Flauders, of New-Beidford, 1200 hhls.; June, Parkgrave, 4 whale

& 50 hhls. sp.; 12th, Grand Turk, Burch, do. 1000 hhls.; Ann Maria, Chester, of New-London, 4 whales; Hercules, Sampson, of New-Beidford, 13 whales.—Feb. 15th, lat. 38 30, long. 72, spoke brig Franklin, Trott, of Bath, 26 days from St. Barts. for Philadelphia, had experienced severe weather on the coast.—Yesterday, off Montauk, spoke brig Benjamin, from New-Orleans for New-York.
Brig Adeline, Nichols, of Pittstown, (Md.) fifty-two days from New-York, bound to New-York, having been blown off the Coast 5 times, and lost the stern beam and mainmast, and most of the other sails split.—Jan. 19th, lat. 36 long. 72, spoke brig Mary, Cole, 17 days from Mobile for Boston.
Retired, Ship Susan, Gardner, bound to New-York.—The Susan sailed the 4th inst. for New-York, and has since been detained by the ice in Huntington Bay.—The head of the Susan is still closed.—The Susan lost a chain cable and anchor in the Sound.
Also returned, Brig Cherokee, Exchange, Trent, and several Schooners—all bound to New-York.

CLEARED.
Brig Sea-Bird, Carr, Havana
Sch'r Brilliant, Eddy, New-York
Charlotte, Orcutt, Ooraduke

MEMORANDUM.
At Tobacco Jan. 21, Brig William, Taylor, of this port.
At Charleston Feb. 5th, Sch'r Aguer, Swartz, from St. Augustine.
Arrived at Fairhaven on Thursday, Ship Albion, from the Brazil Banks with 2400 hhls. Oil, having been absent only 8 months.
Ship Gen. Hamilton, Pearce, of Providence, 172 days from Manila for Boston, was spoken in lat. 34, long. 79, short 4 provisions, and intended to put into the first port.

WANTED.
A VESSEL to take 60 hhds. of N. E. RUM, on Freight, to Charleston, (S. C.)—Apply to H. BULL or J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE. Newport, Feb. 12.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 17.
DRAWS THIS DAY.
\$10,000 high't prize
NO BLANKS—ALL PRIZES.
Tickets \$4—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, class 5.
DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
\$10,000 high't prize
Tickets \$4—Parts in proportion.

In Cum. & Oxford Lottery, class 26, Comb. 10 11 41, I have sold one Gr. of \$600.

TICKETS AND PARTS.
May be had at the Lottery Office of S. CAHOONE, Newport, Feb. 19.

Maine State Lot'y, cl. 17.
DRAWS THIS DAY.
\$10,000 high't prize
NO BLANKS—ALL PRIZES.
Tickets \$4—parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 4.
DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
\$10,000 high't prize
Tickets \$4.—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of J. C. SHAW.

Unfortunately for the Purchasers of my Tickets, Comb. 9 19 39 in the Grand Cons. Lottery, Class 4, which was drawn on Monday last, Feb. 7th, was returned by me to the Managers the day after the drawing, in a whole ticket, and came out a Prize of \$1,500.—A great loss to the Lottery community, & which I hope will in future be guarded against by the purchase of all the Tickets I may have for sale.

J. C. SHAW.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1831.

LIST of Combination Numbers
drawn in
Maine State Lottery, Class 16, extra
12 22 2 53 6 28 13 41
Connecticut Lottery, class 4, extra.
43 49 1 42 9 57 34 58
Consol. Grand St. Lottery, No. 1, extra
34 39 29 23 17 10 13 9 40
February 19, 1831.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7, 1831.
WHEREAS application for Administration de bonis non, with the Will annexed, to be appointed on the Estate of ELISHA COGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury; to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
By Order, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Feb. 14th
WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RICHARD THOMAS, late of Portsmouth, dec. with a Codicil thereto annexed, was this day presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof, be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Inn of Oliver D. Green, in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday of March next, at One o'clock p. m.—and also that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
By Order, RICHARD SHERMAN, Jus. Probate Clerk.

AUCTIONS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

This Day, Feb. 19th,

At 11 A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, at the Barn in the rear of the late residence of EDWARD SIMMONS, dec.

2 HORSES—1 Colt, two years old; 1 two years old Heifer; 1 do. do. Bull; 1 bellows-top Chaise, and Harness; 1 Sleigh; 1 Horse Cart, and tacking; about 8 tons of Hay; 50 bushels Onions; 1 barrow; 1 plough; and various other Farming utensils.

ALSO IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

(At the blacksmith's Shop, near and to rear.)
An entire set of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS—and a great variety of manufactured articles in the Blacksmithing line.—Also, a quantity of old Iron.
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Adm'r.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1831.

Valuable Stock at Auction

F. FOWLER GARDNER having rented the Farm in Breston's Neck, recently improved by himself, will sell at Public Auction on **TUESDAY**, March 8th, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, if fair, if not, the first fair day after,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SAID FARM,

350 Sheep, 1-2 & 3-4 mixed Merino and Saxony;—4 yoke of working Oxen; 1 do. 3 year old Steers;—1 Durham short horned Bull, coming 2 years old; 1 do. do. Cow; 1 do. do. Heifer, coming 3 years old & 2 half blood do. Cows; 3 do. do. Heifers coming 2 years old; 23 native Cows; 1 mare, 1 horse, 1 yearling colt, 2 hogs, &c. together with the Farming utensils, 2 ox carts, 1 horse cart, 1 wagon, ploughs, 3 yokes, iron bars, chains, grindstones, &c.—Conditions at the sale.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, Feb. 19.

On Thursday, March 17th

At X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, at the *BYLLE* on *CORNER* Harbor Island, if fair, if not the first fair day after.

5 COWS—1 two-year old Heifer—3 yoke young Oxen—2 yoke two year old Steers—1 Horse—about 100 Sheep—2 ox carts, 1 harrow, and 3 chains—4 ploughs, iron bars, &c.—4 sows and pigs, 7 shoats—1 sail boat, and 1 row boat—6 bushels clean Barley for seed; a small quantity of Oats, farming utensils, and a variety of other articles.—Conditions at the Sale
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, Feb. 12.

Farms at Auction.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
On **FRIDAY**, March 25th, 1831, at One o'clock P. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not, the first fair day after.)

TWO FARMS adjoining, situate in Little-Compton, between the West road and the sea, near Church's Cove, so called:—One containing by estimation 50 Acres, meadow and tillage;—The other containing by estimation 73 Acres of meadow, orchard, tillage, and pasture, and a comfortable Dwelling-House and out-buildings on each, and a good privilege for the sea manure on both.—**ALSO**, A Pasture Lot, lying east of the road, containing by estimation 27 Acres, and two salt meadows containing 15 Acres. The Farms will be sold with or without the Lots, as will best suit purchasers.—The fertility of soil, and beauty of situation, is too well known to require comments.
ISAAC WILBOUR.
Little-Compton, Feb. 17.

WANTED

BY THE SAVINGS BANK.
A FEW SHARES in either of the Banks in this Town, Providence, or Fall River.
Newport, Sept. 18.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of **JAMES R. DUCKRAY**, late of Jamestown, dec. represented by executors, and six months from the date being allowed, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and will meet to decide on said claims, on the last Monday of May, 1831, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Inn of Capt. Thomas R. Congdon, in said Jamestown.
ARNOLD HAZARD,
JOSEPH N. AUSTIN, Commissioners
CAROL F. WEAVER
All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **JOHN D. BROWN**, Adm'r.
Jamestown, Nov. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.—Whereas my Wife MARY, has left my bed and board, I therefore hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am thereby bound not to pay any debts or bills contracted after this date.
WILLIAM UNDERWOOD
Richmond, (N. H.) Feb. 7, 1831.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Monday, Feb. 7, 1831.

Mr. Brown, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Sugar; which was twice read and referred to the committee on Manufactures.

The resolution of Mr. Grundy, restricting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to the causes of their removal, was then taken up; and Mr. Holmes having concluded his remarks in opposition to the resolution, was followed by Mr. Grundy, who argued in its support until three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the duty on alum salt, which he prefaced with a speech, containing various facts and arguments in support of the measure; but before any question was taken as to granting leave, a question of order arose whether this bill could be consistently introduced, there being already a bill on the table for repealing the duties on a number of articles, among which was that of salt. This question was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Hayne, laid over for consideration.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was read twice, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Sanford, Frelinghuysen, Bell, and Iredell.

The Senate resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Grundy, relative to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department; but, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, it was laid on the table, in consequence of the lateness of the hour.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Vice President presented the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Diff Green was elected printer to the Senate for the next Congress, on the fourth ballot.

Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate both before and after the election of printer at considerable length, on his resolution directing the Committee on the present state of the Post Office Department, not to examine persons dismissed from that Office, with a view of ascertaining the reasons of their dismissal.

He was followed by Mr. Hendricks, and after some explanation by Mr. Grundy.

Mr. Clayton took the floor and spoke about two hours, against the resolution, which he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Poindeux asked leave to introduce a bill of which he had given notice, and which he prefaced with remarks at some length. He then presented a bill concerning Martha Randolph, the daughter and surviving child of Thomas Jefferson deceased, which was read a first and second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Poindeux, Bell, Webster, Tyler and Hayne.

The Senate then took up Mr. Grundy's resolution, concerning the examination of witnesses as to the causes of their removal from office.

Mr. Clayton concluded his speech against the resolution.

Mr. Benton made a few observations against the propriety and order of the whole inquiry. Mr. Woodbury commenced a speech in support of the resolution, but before he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 11.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was reported with an amendment, striking out the words "for public services, losses and sacrifices."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from calling before them the persons who have been dismissed from office, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or causes of their removal. Mr. Woodbury, who had the floor, then resumed his argument in favor of the resolution, and concluded at about two o'clock. Messrs. Sprague, Livingston, and Holmes, subsequently addressed the Senate. Mr. Livingston offered as an amendment, a substitute for part of the resolution, requiring that the committee should not make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies. Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, for about half an hour, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Feb. 7.

A more than usual number of petitions were presented; among the latter

of which was one submitted by Mr. Coleman, from Kentucky, soliciting the loan, free of interest, of \$80,000 for the purpose of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company.

After the transaction of some further business of a private nature, Mr. Mallory moved that the report of the committee on Manufactures, accompanying the bill to repeal so much of the act passed last session, as reduced the duty on salt from 10 to 15 cents per bushel, after the first of January last, be printed. Mr. Carson objected to the motion. Mr. Chilton also objected to the printing of this report, and trusted that the motion to print the report might sleep forever with the bill which accompanied it—on the table. The motion to lay on the table was rejected, however, on a division by yeas and nays by a vote of yeas 80, nays 100, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the discussion of the general appropriation bill; the question being on the motion of Mr. Stanberry to strike out the item for the payment of the salary of the United States Minister to Russia, Mr. Burges concluded his remarks, and was replied to by Mr. Cambreleng; when, at nearly five o'clock, an adjournment took place.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

A number of bills from the Senate were received and acted upon; subsequently to which the Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which, on motion of Mr. McCoy, was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also announced the receipt of a communication from the War Department, on the subject of the United States' Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, at the motion of Mr. Drayton.

The general appropriation bill was taken up; and the amendment of Mr. Stanberry to expunge the item of \$9,000 for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Russia, was again considered and debated by Messrs. Alexander, Pearce, Blair, of S. Carolina, Fwight, Storrs, of N. York, Carson, Stanberry, Buchanan, and Bates.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The bill for the better encouragement of the culture of the vine and olive, was read a third time and passed; as also were various other bills from the Senate. The bill making appropriations for the service of the Government for the year 1831, was next taken up; the question being upon the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of \$9,000 for the salary of the Minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed, without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays, of 115 to 3.

Mr. Buchanan rose, and said that he was about to ask a favor of the House, which would probably be the last he should ever ask of it. It was to indulge him so much as to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. He had the bill in charge for two years, and during all that time the parties interested had, with excited feelings, been looking for its passage. After a few other remarks, in which Mr. B. made a feeling appeal to the House, in favor of taking up the bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dwight in the Chair, and took up the bill. Mr. Buchanan submitted an additional section, appropriating \$5,000 to carry the provisions of the act into effect, which was agreed to. The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

A bill declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment.

The bill to authorize the construction of a lateral road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road within the District of Columbia, was, in an amended form, ordered to be read a third time.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. White, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of Naval Hospitals at Charlestown, (Mass.) Brooklyn, and Pensacola, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lerompe gave notice that he should on Tuesday, move the House to take up the resolution offered by him, in relation to the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the House, by a vote of 102 to 82, took up the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Commodore Decatur, and went into Committee upon it, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair. It was debated till five o'clock, by Messrs. Potter, Storrs, McDuffie, Hoffman, Craig, Carson, Whittlesey, Barringer, Miller, Sutherland, Doddridge, Chilton, Crockett, and Polk. Various amendments were proposed; after which the committee amendments were concurred in, but on a final vote, a motion was rejected;

—It was renewed, and a further discussion ensued; but the previous question being called for and seconded, the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to order the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, by vote of 89 to 81. Mr. Doddridge subsequently moved the reconsideration of the vote; but before it was acted upon, an adjournment took place, at nearly 6 o'clock.

BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 23.
FROM MEXICO.

By the brig Gen. Victoria, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we learn, that the government troops had gained a partial victory over the insurgents of the south. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated January 15th, says:—Every thing is tranquil here. In the South, Gen. Guerrero is making some disturbance; but news had been received of his being totally defeated. Congress is composed of men who have the welfare of the country at heart, and it is confidently expected that in consequence of their proceedings, trade will improve.

The executive authority has proposed for the approbation of Congress a plan of amnesty, which the journal under its patronage speaks of as an act of great tolerance and benignity; but which, in reality, is only designed to excite division in the ranks of the opposing army, by means of which they hope to rid themselves of certain leaders whose influence will always be dreaded by the existing government. Finally it was proposed, among other things, not only to extend a pardon, but to retain in their places, with their pensions, emoluments, &c. all soldiers and officers to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, inclusive, who have taken part in the revolt, provided they lay down their arms and place themselves at the disposal of the government within a limited period; whilst above that grade, the revolted officers have nothing but death to hope for if they persist, and exile from the country for six years in case they shall surrender. The merits of such a proposition will be appreciated without comment.

In his speech at the opening of the session, the Vice-President announces to the two Houses, that he will shortly submit to them a treaty of amity and commerce, which has been concluded with the United States.

His Excellency further adds, that the national debt, far from having increased during the last year, as was apprehended, had actually been reduced more than \$1,500,000.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 7.

SNOW STORM.—We were visited yesterday with a fall of snow, which commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning, and terminated about 2 in the afternoon. The flakes fell very heavily for a short time, but rain soon succeeded, the streets this morning exhibit but few vestiges of so uncommon a phenomenon in our climate.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 14.

BURNING OF FORT DELAWARE.

The Delaware City Courier informs that all the combustible part of Fort Delaware was consumed by the fire of Tuesday night, which is said to have been caused by a stove-pipe, passing through the roof of Lt. Tuttle's quarters. It is added that the quarters of the soldiers and officers, except those of the commander and the engineers, with much clothing, provision, and furniture have been destroyed; and that the work is now but the skeleton of a fortification. The public loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Some kegs of powder exploded, and the report was heard at Chester. The following account is derived from an official report to Major General Scott.

On evening of the 8th inst. a fire broke out at Fort Delaware, from some unknown cause, and destroyed the wood work entirely of the Fort. The Quarter Master's stores, ordnance stores, and provisions, belonging to the troops were consumed. The fire was still raging on the morning of the 10th. The command has been removed to Delaware City, the inhabitants of which (says a letter received from an officer) displayed a generous and active hospitality in relieving us under our present distressing situation.

Fort Delaware is situated on Pea Patch Island, an island of recent formation in the river Delaware, and has been usually garrisoned with two companies of artillery.

February 15.

The following from the Wilmington Journal of Friday last, is probably the most correct account that has reached this city of the explosion at Fort Delaware:

On Tuesday evening last, this extensive and important fortress was burnt to the ground—nothing, we understand, remains but the naked stone walls. Of the origin of the fire, we have not heard; nor indeed have we learned any particulars—the communication between the main land and island on which the fort is situated, (called the Pea Patch,) being so greatly obstructed by the floating ice, that we have neither seen nor heard of

any person who has yet been able to visit the scene of destruction. What we have stated above as to the extent of the injury, is principally matter of inference derived from the tremendous aspect which the conflagration presented to those who were unable to do more than look upon its ravages. The distance from this place to Fort Delaware is about eleven miles in a direct line, and the spectacle which the fire presented to the view of our citizens was at some time alarming and magnificent. It was first observed about 11 o'clock—a little before 12 our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a loud report attended by a concussion which was sensibly felt throughout the town.

With the exception of the dwelling house of Maj. Pierce the Commander, which is situated in the centre, every part of the fort is destroyed, except the stone work. The damage is estimated at \$150,000. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is not ascertained; though some reports are in circulation upon that point, indicating that it was not the result of accident. They are, however, vague and uncertain.

February 16.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Gazette states on the authority of a passenger in the schooner Ned, in 20 days from Rio Salado, that Gen. Jose Lamar, ex-President of Peru, died at Carthago, Central America, on the 15th of November last. He was a man of fine acquirements, and served under Wellington in all his campaigns on the peninsula.

Traquility prevailed in Central America. The greatest exertions were making by Morazan and the new administration for the consolidation of the Government.

A war was anticipated between Bolivia and Peru; a late letter from Lima stated that there was no hope of avoiding a collision between the two Powers.

The Congress of Central America had a new tariff in preparation, which would increase the duties on American goods especially, from twenty to twenty five per cent.

There had been a most tremendous tornado in the Province of Nicaragua. Every thing was destroyed, and the earth was swept entirely bare. For a square of twenty six miles not even a blade of grass was left standing. The amount of loss is estimated at from four to five millions of dollars.

FIRE.—A fire broke about half past 12 o'clock last night in the new brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets. The flames were first discovered near the rear door—they soon ascended to the pulpit, and thence to the roof, which was in an entire blaze before the engines arrived, and was destroyed, with the whole combustible part of the interior of the edifice.

COLD WEATHER.—A letter from New-Orleans, dated Jan. 22d, received at New-York, says:—

Since my residence in New-Orleans I have never experienced such a long continued spell of cold weather—ice has lain in our streets for ten days without melting. A friend told me yesterday, that he had been informed by a gentleman of his acquaintance, that the Bayou St. John was frozen over, that they were obliged to cut through the ice a passage for the boats. Our Orange, Lime and Lemon trees are all, we fear, entirely destroyed. The trees yielded abundantly last fall, for the first time since 1822, when we lost them all by the frost on the night of the 24th February—it will take 10 years to reanimate them.

The weather had been very cold in Opelousas, which continued on the 14th of January. There had been three weeks of continued frost, which had never occurred before in that part of the United States. The orange trees had been destroyed in the Parishes, as well as a vast quantity of sugar cane, and great fears were entertained for the cattle of the prairies, there being but little shelter for them.

Machinery.—No improvements can possibly be made which shall not be immediately injurious to somebody. Printing ruined the copyists, and the Turks, to protect their interests, prohibited it. Vaccination was deeply injurious to medical men. Steamboats interfere with our coasters and packets; and if the vacuum-engines should be made perfect, they will in their turn, deteriorate the value of the existing steamboats. But would not every legislator be hooted from his post, who should on these grounds, have prohibited or restricted printing, vaccination or steamboats? Will the proprietors of coal mines be heard if they pray that Mr. Perkins be restricted from making any improvements in the steam engine which shall diminish the consumption of coals? And in what does the substitution of a foreign for a domestic commodity differ from the substitution of one domestic commodity for another?—Mr. Senior on the Theory of Wealth.

Dr. Fansher, of Connecticut, says, that after twenty-eight years experience, during which he has vaccinated 97,000 people, he has put many hundreds of them to the test of the small pox infection, without being able to produce a single symptom of that terrible disease.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 10 1831

CONGRESS.

The Session of the present Congress will close on Thursday week.—None of the Appropriation Bills, and very few of the public acts have as yet passed both Houses.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—This Convention met at Providence on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for the office of Governor in place of J. B. Francis, Esq. declined.—James F. Simmons was appointed Chairman, and C. E. Robbins, Secretary.—On motion, LEMUEL H. ARNOLD, of Providence, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor.

A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Arnold; who, by letter, informed the Convention, that he accepted of the nomination.

Dexter Thurber, of Providence, declined the nomination as 8th Senator, and Dexter Arnold, of Warwick, was nominated for the vacancy.

After passing some resolutions, the Convention adjourned.

THE DEATH OF GEN. BOLIVAR.

In our last paper, we gave the first information of the death of this distinguished Patriot and Soldier, received here by the arrival from Carthage. The following official documents are translated from the Carthage Gazette of Dec. 26th, announcing to the Army, and the People, the decease of their Friend and Liberator.

BY DON JUAN FRANCIS MARTIN.

Prefect of the Department, &c.

CITIZENS OF MAGDELENA!—Penetrated with the greatest grief, I am overwhelmed with sorrow. The Father of our Country is no more! The public calamities, and the ingratitude of his enemies, have brought him to an untimely grave on the 17th inst. at 6 P. M. His end has been hastened by his heroic sacrifices for his country, and the tears of his friends attest the sincerity of their grief for the loss of a hero, whose name must be forever embalmied in the hearts of his countrymen.

CITIZENS!—The Liberator has been devoted to you to the latest period of his existence. Hear his voice, and respect his decrees, which, should we violate, the national ruin must be the inevitable result, and the independence of Colombia will die with the hero who gave her liberty.

CITIZENS!—The Liberator has left forever. We must be unanimous, and go hand in hand for the good of the Union, and secure what he has already achieved for us—obeying the actual Government, in order to liberate us from anarchy, and our conduct will correspond with the Liberator's desires. Remain firmly united together, and swear on his grave to follow up the dictates which his inspired mind laid down for the good of his country, and by this means will we honor his memory and discharge a heavy debt of gratitude.

JUAN DE FRANCISCO DE MARTIN Carthage, Dec. 21 1830.

The following is the last decree issued by Bolivar, and alluded to by General Martin:—

The Liberator, to the Citizens of Colombia.

You have aided me in concentrating my forces to cherish liberty where tyranny had fixed its abode. I have successfully, and disinterestedly exerted my best energies for your welfare. I have even abandoned my fortune, and my personal tranquility in your cause. My enemies abuse your credulity, and endeavor to destroy my reputation by questioning my love of liberty; and, fellow citizens, I grieve to say it, that I am the victim of my persecutors, who have now conducted me almost to my grave; but I pardon them.

My affection for my country will not permit me to sanction any extraordinary funeral obsequies. My last desire, and my last hope is—to see the consolidation of my beloved country. Let all unite for the good of the union—let the people confide in the actual government, to save them from anarchy; let the priests offer up their orisons to Heaven, and the soldier regard his sword as the best guarantee for preserving the institutions of his country.

COLUMBIANS!—I leave you—but my last prayers are offered up for the tranquility of Colombia—and if my death will contribute to this desirable end, by a discontinuance of party feeling, and consolidate the union, I shall descend with feelings of contentment into the tomb, which will soon be prepared for me.

SIGNED AT THE CAMP OF HACIENDA, near Santa Martha, 15th Dec. 1830.

The following General Order was issued at Carthage on the 12th ult. by the Military Commandant.

SOLDIERS!—The sun of Colombia is set. His bright rays have ceased to shine on this part of the globe.—The father of his country—the illustrious

...is no more, and a century of turning will not be sufficient to show love, our gratitude, and our attachment.

SOLDIERS.—You well know what Cuba has lost in her Liberator—her father—a faithful soldier—a wise negotiator;—and the best protector of her community.

LIBERATORS.—One Liberator trusted in true patriotism, in your virtues, all as the affection you voluntarily shed towards his person.

ENEMIES.—It is not possible to misjudge the cause of his death, and country will appreciate your submission to the existing Government; as a son of your attachment to your late father, I shall attend to his last desires, shall be the first to show my submission to the last mandate of the benevolent of Colombia.

IGNACIA DELUQUE.
Bartholomew, Dec. 21, 1830.

THE ECLIPSE.—This event took place on Saturday last, at the precise time predicted by our astronomers.—The day was perfectly clear, and not a cloud intervened to prevent its progress from being watched to its commencement, to its greatest obscuration, and end. It was not so dark as calculations led many persons to believe it would be, the sun being at no time obscured, the light resembling that which is seen at the close of a brilliant day.—The sun, eastward of the Sun, was distinctly visible, but no fixed stars. The thermometer about 5 degrees during the continuance of the eclipse.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—By our Congressional Journal it will be seen, that on Thursday, the 9th inst. Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made a long and elaborate report, in the House, in opposition to the report taken in the President's message on the power of the General Government to promote Internal Improvements; the Resolution concludes with the following resolution:—Resolved, That it is expedient that the General Government should continue to promote Internal Improvements, by direct appropriations of money, or by subscribing for stock in companies incorporated in respective states.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Saturday last, Feb. 12th, were principally occupied with Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to Post-Office enquiry. Mr. Holmes occupied the floor in answer to Mr. Wood, when the Senate adjourned.

A business of importance was transacted in the House, as it was one of the devoted to private bills.

APPROPRIATION BILL.—In the House, on the 9th inst. the motion of Mr. Stanley, to strike out the salary and outfit of Randolph, as Minister to Russia, was carried by a vote of 112 to 70, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 157 to 3, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at Halifax, from England, on papers to the 6th of January, two later than those at New-York, have received. A London paper of the 6th inst. states, that all was tranquil at the last accounts from that capital.

Gray had submitted a system of Parliamentary Reform to the King, and it had received the royal approbation. A dissolution of Parliament was expected.

ENGLAND.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Monday last, makes the following observations on the late disturbances in England:—

It seems to be the expectation of persons, that the present disturbed state of England, is the precursor not of insurrection, but of a revolution in that Kingdom. That the people of Britain are heavily burdened by the immense weight of their national debt, and the taxes to which that debt has given rise, in addition to the vast sums required for the support of the government, is an undoubted truth; and no nation on the globe could have supported their system for such a length of time. But though their difficulties are great, we do not look for a revolution in that country at the present time.—No riots, and even insurrections may arise, and a good deal of mischief may be done, even beyond that which has already taken place. But many of those who are engaged in burning hay-stacks, destroying machinery, have been signed before the courts, and have been tried, and convicted, and have been punished according to law for their offences. The fact that the laws are executed shows that the arm of government is firm and energetic.

In addition to this, it is to be considered, that the immense amount of property and wealth in the nation, must be the side of the government. To this may be still added the intelligence of the country. There always has been, and there probably always will be, a struggle in Great Britain, between the great political parties into which the nation is divided—the Whigs and the Tories. The latter have held the government, almost exclusively, for a long time

until the late change in the administration. Now the former, who have always professed to be in favour of reformation and reform, and for lightening the public burdens, are in power. The public expectation will of course be directed to this administration, from whom they anticipate relief, and a more liberal and popular system. This very expectation will have a tendency to allay uneasiness, and prevent violence, if any persons should be disposed to proceed to that length. For these, and many other reasons notwithstanding all the unfavorable symptoms in the affairs of Great Britain, we are not convinced that they are at present in danger of a revolution."

In the third week of December last, all the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian refugees in Paris, received peremptory orders from the government to withdraw from that capital, to five of the departments which were specified. The *Messenger des Chambres*, of the 19th, assigns as the motives to this severe measure, "the dearth of provisions at Paris, and considerations regarding public order." The governments of Spain, Italy and Portugal had, in fact, made representation against the revolutionary designs and plots of the refugees thus assembled in Paris.

MR. CROSBY.—The Salem Gazette of this morning contains a Report of the examination of Samuel Neely, apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of Crosby on the Salem Turnpike. No evidence appearing against the Prisoner, and Mr. Crosby not swearing to his identity with one of the men who robbed him, he was discharged.

U. S. S. SARA.—By the Henry Thompson, arrived at Charleston from Port Mahon, we learn that the *Sara*, Constellation and Boston, were at Port Mahon on the 1st of December. The *Fairfield*, for Marseilles, and Ontario, for Smyrna, sailed about the 26th of November. On the 12th of December, off Cape Palos, the H. T. passed, the ship *Brandywine*, bound for Mahon. The *Concord*, left Gibraltar for Mahon, about the 10th of December.

In the case of Commodore Creighton, the evidence for and against the accused closed on Wednesday. The defence was to be read before the court on Monday, between ten and three o'clock.—The Court sits at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The Firemen of New York gave a splendid subscription Ball on St. Valentine's Eve, at the Bowery Theatre.—The surplus funds beyond the necessary expenses, were to be appropriated to the relief of the destitute widows and orphans of the deceased members.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

At a Convention of the Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at Boston on Thursday evening, HENRY CLAY was nominated for President of the U. States.

Of 992 adults who were admitted into the Baltimore Almshouse the last year, 944 were ascertained to be habitually intemperate.

Commodore Sinclair died at Norfolk on the 9th inst. and was buried on the 9th with the honors of war.

It is now about one month since any mails have passed to or from Nantucket. The latest dates from Nantucket are of the 15th ult. only ten days later than those from Liverpool.

The U. S. Gazette, in allusion to the meetings of Tailorers at New York, advises them at the best way of bettering their condition, "to invite the Tailors and a Justice of the Peace."

THE RELIEF SOCIETY acknowledge with gratitude the very liberal Collection, made by the Rev. Mr. BRECKEN'S Society, on Sunday afternoon last, in aid of their funds for the relief of the destitute.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 14. (Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 546 Cattle, and nearly all of which were Beef; 731 Sheep, and 340 Swine.

Prices of Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on this Cattle.—We shall quote from \$3 84 to 4 75.—We noticed several yoke of prime Cattle taken at \$5, and one or two yoke at \$5 25.

Traveling Cattle.—Mess \$3 75 a 3 84, No. 1, \$3 26 a 3 33.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at \$5, one at 4 34, one at 3 84, one at 3 50, and one at \$3. None—Rather dull, no sales of consequence effected.

Prices of Wool. at Boston, Feb. 14.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 6 1/2 a 7; counts per lb.; American full blood washed wool, 65 to 62 cts.; do 3-4 do, 50 to 55; 1-2 do, 45 to 50; 1-4 do, 40 to 41; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 58; 1st sort, 45 to 50; 2d do, 40 to 44; do none; spinning 40 to 45; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

Wool.—There has been considerable demand for the article during the week and sales of it have been made at some advance on recent prices; about 10,000 lbs. selected full blooded and part Saxony fleeces, have been sold at 70 a 76 cts. per lb. Two lots containing 15,000 lbs. gale, averaging 3-4 blooded Merinos, have been taken at 58c. 6 mos. Full blooded Merinos remain without any alteration on prices.—The principal transaction which has come to our knowledge, is the sale of a lot of 6000 lbs. fair lambs at 60c. each.

FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn from a correspondent at Washington, that Congress transacted but little business on Saturday. While a majority were at the windows, viewing the eclipse, the remainder took an opportunity to adjourn.

SLEIGHING IN CHARLESTON.—A snow storm commenced at Charleston on the 7th inst. The Courier of the 8th says:—

"There has not been so great a fall of snow in this city for many years.—For some time the snow fell very fast, and in uncommon large flakes. There were several attempts to start sleighs, but as far as our observation extended, the hasty manner in which they were got up, admitted of but poor apologies for the stylish vehicles of more northern climes. In all parts of the town, the boys, grown as well as half grown, were pelting each other with snow balls."

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.—We are happy to observe that a bill, subjecting to a penalty any person who should instruct free negroes in the rudiments of learning, or even of revelation, has been rejected by the House of Delegates in Virginia. The subject gave rise to an animated debate.

DIED.

In this Town on Thursday last, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, widow of Jeremiah Brown, Esq. of South-Kingsdown, in the 78th year of her age.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, aged 87 years.

On Sunday last, (at the Asylum) Mrs. Abigail Gardner, widow of Capt. Joseph Gardner, aged 84 years.

On Tuesday last, at the Marine Hospital, Mr. Joseph Laborn, seaman, aged 24 years.—He was a native of Bermuda, but for several years has resided at Rochester, (Mass.)

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
FEBRUARY.				
19 Saturday,	6 36	5 24	1 35	0 16
20 Sunday,	6 35	5 23	2 32	1 23
21 Monday,	6 34	5 23	3 20	2 28
22 Tuesday,	6 33	5 27	4 30	3 27
23 Wednesday,	6 32	5 28	5 22	4 20
24 Thursday,	6 31	5 29	6 14	5 9
25 Friday,	6 30	5 30	7 6	5 49

Moon's First Quarter 19th day, 10h. 14 min. in the Morning.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 12.—Ship Benjamin Rush Young, of Warren, 7 days from Savannah for Providence.

Brig Iris, Harding, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) 22 days from New-Orleans for Providence.

Feb. 8th, lat. 35 50, long. 73, spoke sch'r Amaranth of Walboro' Me. 4 days from New-York for Charleston, had lost his foremast and bowsprit, sails, &c. 2 days before in a gale, wanted no assistance.—Yesterday, off Long-Island, spoke Brig Enterprise of Philadelphia, 25 days from Port-au-Prince for New-York.

Sch'r George & Mary, Gibbs, 8 days from Charleston for Providence.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.—Brig Cherokee, Moody, 34 days from Passaic, (via Vineyard,) for New-York.

Brig Exchange, Mariner, 26 days from New-Orleans, for New-York.

Sch'r Success, Rogers, 16 days from Boston for New-York.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Brig Paul Jones, Ward, 30 days from New-Orleans bound to New-Haven.—Feb. 9th, in lat. 40, long. 69, fell in with the Sch'r Wm. Penn. Wing, from Philadelphia for Boston, with 4 feet water in the hold, and took her Capt. Wing and the crew.—The Wm. Penn. sailed from Philadelphia for Boston on the 27th Dec.; put into the Vineyard, and sailed again Jan. 14th; next day was blown off in a severe gale, and after being at sea 22 days, was fallen in with by Capt. Ward, and the Capt. and crew taken off the Sch'r being a complete wreck.—Capt. Wing spoke on 25th Jan. lat. 37, long. 68, Sch'r President, Wood, from Alexandria for Providence, having been blown off from Block-Island 20 days before in a gale, with the loss of foremast, &c.; Feb. 7th, lat. 40, long. 69, Brig Coral, of Fairfield, Conn. from Charleston for New-York.

Sch'r Caliban, Allen, 24 days from Havana for Bristol.

Thursday, Feb. 17.—Sch'r Empire, Hart, forty-five days from Wilmington, N. C. bound to New-York, in distress—having experienced a succession of gales since the 14th Jan.; lost both topmasts, yards, jib boom, mast, sails, &c. and 40 bbls. Molasses off the deck; 4 of the crew are also unfit for duty, from constant exposure to the weather.—Feb. 7th, lat. 30 11, long. 66, spoke Brig Calet, Glover, of Gloucester, 48 hours from Boston for the West-Indies, and obtained a supply of provisions; Feb. 15th lat. 40 30, long. 67, spoke Brig Mary Jane, Barnes, 45 hours from Portland for the West-Indies.

Brig Ring States, Cadby, 18 days from Havana bound to Providence.—Left there, Jan. 29th, Ship Elbe, Starbuck, waiting for: Charlotte, Church, for Bristol, in a few days; New-York, Vaughan, for New-Orleans; Brig Cameo, Sawyer, for St.; Busy, Hatch, and Stephen, Cobb, for Providence, soon; sch'r Clydes, Chapman, for this port. next day.—Feb. 8th, spoke ship Shaw, 11 days from Mobile for Liverpool; Feb. 14th, lat. 39 30, long. 69, ship Andrew Scott, 2 days from Portland for Havana; same day, brig Margaret, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Friday, Feb. 18.—Ship Mentor, Butler, of New-London, from the Indian Ocean, and 65 days from the Tristine Islands, with 3000 bbls. whale, and 400 sperm Oil, and 28,000 lbs. bone; having experienced severe weather, and been 18 days on the Coast.—Spoke, and heard from the following vessels:—Nov. 24, Ship Herald, Rempton, of New-Bedford, with 6 whales and 70 bbls. sperm; Java, Adams, of Fairhaven, 11 whales; 10th, Hercules, Smith, do. 1400 bbls.; 11th, Martha, 24, Russell, of New-Bedford, 100 bbls. sperm; Hibernia, Pearce, of do. 2 whales; 12th, Corn. Decatur, Howland, do. 6 whales & 160 bbls. sperm; 24th, Alex. Mansfield, Bennett, of New-London, 900 w. & 60 sperm; 25th, Neptune, Post, of Sag Harbor, 8 whales; 29th, Nimrod, Halsey, do. 1000 bbls.; Dec. 1st, Massachusetts, Smith, of Havre, 4 whales; Hope, Flauders, of New-Bedford, 1200 bbls.; June, Parkgrave, 4 whale

& 50 bbls. sp.; 12th, Grand Turk, Burch, do. 1000 bbls.; Ann Maria, Chester, of New-London, 4 whales; Hercules, Sampson, of New-Bedford, 13 whales.—Feb. 15th, lat. 38 30, long. 72, spoke brig Franklin, Trott, of Bath, 26 days from St. Barts. for Philadelphia, had experienced severe weather on the coast.—Yesterday, off Mountauz, spoke brig Beharicus, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Brig Adeline, Nichols, of Pittstown, (Md.) fifty-two days from New-York, bound to New-York, having been blown off the Coast 5 times, and lost the stern beam and mainmast, and most of the other sails split.—Jan. 19th, lat. 36 long. 72, spoke brig Mary, Cole, 17 days from Mobile for Boston.

Retired, Ship Susan, Gardner, bound to New-York.—The Susan sailed the 4th inst. for New-York, and has since been detained by the ice in Huntington Bay.—The head of the Sound is still closed.—The Susan lost a chain cable and anchor in the Sound.

Also returned, Brig Cherokee, Exchange, Trent, and several Schooners—all bound to New-York.

CLEARED.

Brig Sea-Bird, Cory, Havana

Sch'r Brilliant, Eddy, New-York

Charlotte, Orcutt, Ooraduke

MEMORANDUM.

At Tobacco Jan. 21, Brig William, Taylor, of this port.

At Charleston Feb. 5th, Sch'r Aguer, Swazey, from St. Augustine.

Arrived at Fairhaven on Thursday, Ship Albion, from the Brazil Banks with 2400 bbls. Oil, having been absent only 8 months.

Ship Gen. Hamilton, Pearce, of Providence, 172 days from Manilla for Boston, was spoken in lat. 34, long. 79, short of provisions, and intended to put into the first port.

WANTED.

A VESSEL to take 60 bbls. of N. E. RUM, on Freight, to Charleston, (S. C.)—Apply to H. BULL or J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE. Newport, Feb. 12.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 17.

DRAWS THIS DAY.

\$10,000 high't prize.

NO BLANKS—ALL PRIZES.

Tickets \$4—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, class 5.

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

\$10,000 high't prize.

Tickets \$4—Parts in proportion.

In Cum. & Oxford Lottery, class 26, Comb. 10 11 41, I have sold one Gr. of \$600.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of **S. CAHOONE,** Newport, Feb. 19.

Maine State Lot'y, cl. 17.

DRAWS THIS DAY.

\$10,000 high't prize.

NO BLANKS—ALL PRIZES.

Tickets \$4—parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 4.

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

\$10,000 high't prize.

Tickets \$4.—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,

Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of **J. C. SHAW.**

Unfortunately for the Purchasers of my Tickets, Comb. 9 19 39 in the Grand Cons. Lottery, Class 4, which was drawn on Monday last, Feb. 7th, was returned by me to the Managers the day after the drawing, in a whole ticket, and came out a Prize of \$1,500.—A great loss to the Lottery community, & which I hope will in future be guarded against by the purchase of all the Tickets I may have for Sale.

J. C. SHAW.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1831.

LIST of Combination Numbers

drawn in

Maine State Lottery, Class 16, extra

12 22 2 53 6 28 13 41

Connecticut Lottery, class 4, extra.

43 49 1 42 9 57 34 58

Consol. Grand St. Lottery, No. 1, extra

34 39 29 23 17 10 13 9 40

February 19, 1831.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7, 1831.

WHEREAS application for Administration de bonis non, with the Will annexed, to be appointed on the Estate of ELISHA COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury; to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

By Order, **B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Feb. 14th

WHEREAS an instrument of Writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RICHARD THOMAS, late of Portsmouth, dec. with a Codicil thereto annexed, was this day presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof, be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Oliver D. Green, in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday of March next, at One o'clock p. m.—and also that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order, **RICHARD SHERMAN, Jus. Probate Clerk.**

AUCTIONS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

This Day, Feb. 19th,

At 11 A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, at the Barn in the rear of the late residence of EDWARD SIMMONS, dec.

2 HORSES—1 Colt, two years old; 1 Two years old Heifer; 1 do. do. Bull; 1 bellows-top Chaise, and Harness; 1 Sleigh; 1 Horse Cart, and tacking; about 8 tons of Hay; 50 bushels Onions; 1 barrow; 1 plough; and various other Farming utensils.

ALSO IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

(At the blacksmith's Shop, near and near.)

An entire set of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS—and a great variety of manufactured articles in the Blacksmithing line.—Also, a quantity of old Iron.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Adm'r.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1831.

Valuable Stock at Auction

F. FOWLER GARDNER having rented the Farm in Broom's Neck, recently improved by himself, will sell at Public Auction on **TUESDAY**, March 8th, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, if fair, if not, the first fair day after,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SAID FARM,

viz:

350 Sheep, 1-2 & 3-4 mixed Merino and Saxony;—4 yoke of working Ozen; 1 do. 3 year old Steers;—1 Durham short horned Bull, coming 2 years old; 1 do. do. Cow; 1 do. do. Heifer, coming 3 years old & 2 half blood do. Cows; 3 do. do. Heifers coming 2 years old; 23 native Cows; 1 mare, 1 horse, 1 yearling colt, 2 hogs, &c. together with the Farming utensils, 2 ox carts, 1 horse cart, 1 wagon, ploughs, 3 yokes, iron bars, chains, grindstones, &c.—Conditions at the sale.

Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, Feb. 19.

On Thursday, March 17th

at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, at the **WILLIAMSON & CO.'S** Harbor Island, if fair, if not the first fair day after.

5 COWS—1 two-year old Heifer—3 yoke young Ozen—2 yoke two year old Steers—1 Horse—about 100 Sheep—2 ox carts, 1 harrow, and 3 chains—4 ploughs, iron bars, &c.—4 sows and pigs, 7 shoats—1 sail boat, and 1 row boat—6 bushels clean Barley for seed; a small quantity of Oats, farming utensils, and a variety of other articles.—Conditions at the Sale

Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, Feb. 12.

Farms at Auction.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On **FRIDAY**, March 25th, 1831, at One o'clock P. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not, the first fair day after.)

TWO FARMS adjoining, situate in Little-Compton, between the West road and the sea, near Church's Cove, so called:—One containing by estimation 50 Acres, meadow and tillage;—The other containing by estimation 73 Acres of meadow, orchard, tillage, and pasture, and a comfortable Dwelling-House and out-buildings on each, and a good privilege for the sea manure on both.—ALSO, A Pasture Lot, lying east of the road, containing by estimation 27 Acres, and two salt meadows containing 15 Acres. The Farms will be sold with or without the Lots, as will best suit purchasers.—The fertility of soil, and beauty of situation, is too well known to require comments.

ISAAC WILBOUR.
Little-Compton, Feb. 17.

WANTED

BY THE SAVINGS' BANK.

A FEW SHARES in either of the Banks in this Town, Providence, or Fall River.

Newport, Sept. 18.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of **JAMES R. DUCKRAY**, late of Jamestown, dec. represented execut, and six months from the date being allowed, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and will meet to decide on said claims, on the last Monday of May, 1831, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Inn of Capt. Thomas R. Congdon, in said Jamestown.

ARNOLD HAZARD,
JOSEPH N. AUSTIN, Commissioners
CAROL F. WEAVER

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **JOHN D. BROWN, Adm'r.**
Jamestown, Nov. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.—Whereas my Wife MARY, has left my bed and board, I therefore hereby notified all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am thereby bound not to pay any debts or bills contracted after this date.

WILLIAM UNDERWOOD
Richmond, (N. J.) Feb. 7, 1831.

NEW GOODS

At Tilley's,

He is selling them at the lowest possible prices, and invites his friends and customers to give him a call before they purchase. The prices of a few articles are mentioned below, and all his Goods (having a complete Assortment) proportionally cheap, viz—

LEGHORN from 50 to 55 cts each, fine white lace 4 wide, 70 to 75 cts per yd. Black do. 5 & 6 40. 90 to 100 cts per yd. Superb Blackings 90 cents per yd. No. 25 Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz. More of 4-4 Bleached Calico, at 90. With at least one thousand other articles. Among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, Green color and quality, and Two or three pieces little damaged, to be sold at a reduced price.

Newport, April 20.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to Dress Woolen Cloths of every description, with real *Trig Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

He is intended to be sent to the left by John Sherman, Newport, June 4, 1839.

Butter, Cheese, &c.

3000 Lb. Western BUTTER, 2000 Lb. CHEESE, a few 1000 Lb. Buckwheat FLOUR, Albany Ale, and an Assortment of Groceries, for Sale on the Ferry Wharf, by

BENJAMIN C. EDDY.

Newport, March 6.

NEW YORKER OF COMMERCE

AN Evening edition of the Journal of Commerce, published daily, and sent by the great Southern and Northern Mail, and the Atlantic Mail to the East. This edition contains all the news received by the Mail, and is the most reliable source of information for the merchant and the public. It is published at the rate of 10 cts per copy, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 170, THAMES-STREET, HAS ADDED TO HIS FORMER STOCK, A FAVORABLE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

Among which are:—

A Lot of very Cheap Shirting Cloths, of the most fashionable colors.

Extra double milled Cassimeres—black and other colors—Common do. very low.

Goats hair and worsted Cambrics, and Crotches.

Superb silk velvet Vestings—Tolietto and Valencia ditto.

Fashionable stocks and cravats.

Backings and Beaver Gloves.

The above articles, and a general Assortment of Woolen Goods, will be sold as low as can be purchased in town.

Newport, Nov. 20.

ALE & PORTER BREWERY.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his BEET ALLEY, in this and half this, warranted to be a good crop, and is offered at a low price, for families, in 10 gallon kegs, half this, and barrels, delivered free of expense to any part of the city. The price of Strong Ale is per hbl, and 25 per half hbl. Table Ale at 15 per hbl, and 25 per half hbl. In the same proportion.

Yeast may be had at the following Stores, viz:—

Thos. S. Stebbins's, Broad-Street.

J. B. Maltby, opposite the State House.

John Greff, Thorton house, Spring-Street.

Wm. G. Grier, corner of Gardner's Wharf.

John L. Bishop, in the back of the

Butcher may be supplied by application at the Brewery, where orders for ALE are received.

THOMAS EVANS.

WANTED To Hire, a steady active BOY from the Country—Apply at the Brewery.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1839.

PARDON WHITE,

STILL continues to No. 36

Corner of Market-square,

formerly kept by Benjamin

Marshall, Jr. & Co. and

BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality,

and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Boots and shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good. No pains needed to give the most perfect satisfaction.

He feels a great pleasure, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

HOWARD-STREET HOUSE.

THE Subscriber, who formerly kept a Public House in the town of Providence, has removed to the town of Newport, and has taken the Howard Street House, formerly kept by Mr. William Smith as a Public Boarding House.

The House is situated in the centre of the City, has recently been repaired and enlarged, and furnished with new and comfortable furniture, and is now open for the reception of boarders and travellers.

The Subscriber, both Ladies and Gentlemen, has the honor to inform the public, that he has removed to the Howard Street House, and is now open for the reception of boarders and travellers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

HAIR POWDER.

MAYNARD & NOYES' HAIR POWDER, AND LIGHT LILK. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is the only one of the kind that has been introduced into the market. It is made of the finest materials, and is of a pure and delicate odor. It is sold at the rate of 25 cts per box, and is sent by mail to all subscribers.

For a full and complete description of the contents of this paper, and for terms of subscription, apply to the Editor, at the New York Office, No. 100 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1839.

John B. Newton,

Respectfully informs his Friends and Customers,

THAT he has removed, and re-commenced his Business at No.

153, THAMES-STREET,

formerly occupied by Gibbs & Channing, and nearly opposite the old stand.

JUST OPENED, A fine assortment of GOODS, adapted to the Season.

He returns his thanks to his Customers for their patronage heretofore, and hopes by unqualified attention to business, and their wishes, to merit a continuance.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1839.

FLAXSEED.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid in Cash for good Clean

FLAXSEED, delivered at the Store of

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1839.

GEORGE KNOWLES

On Charles's Wharf, opposite the Ferry

(formerly called the Ferry

Wharf), has removed to the

new three-story HOUSE, in Broad-

street, near the State House, where he

will accommodate BOARDERS on rea-

sonable terms. Every attention

will be paid to those who may favor him

in their patronage, to render their stay

agreeable.

JOSEPH FISHER.

Newport, 1st of May, 1839.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

his Friends and the Public, that he

has removed to the new three-story

HOUSE, in Broad-street, near the

State House, where he will accom-

modate BOARDERS on reasonable

terms. Every attention will be paid

to those who may favor him in their

patronage, to render their stay agree-

able.

JOSEPH FISHER.

Newport, 1st of May, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against

the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN,

are requested to present the same, or

any bill or note due to said Firm,

to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,

Surviving Partner.

Newport, Oct. 3, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against

the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN,

are requested to present the same, or

any bill or note due to said Firm,

to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,

Surviving Partner.

Newport, Oct. 3, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against

the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN,

are requested to present the same, or

any bill or note due to said Firm,